

eyelids smooth, fleshy. The dorsal scutella not articulated together, in six longitudinal series; the ventral scutella thin; the gular and abdominal shields smooth; nuchal scutella one pair, small; cervical scutella three pairs, hinder smallest.

Alligator Mississippiensis, Gray, Cat. B. M. 61.

Crocodylus Mississippiensis, Daud. Rept. ii. 418.

C. Lucius, Cuvier, Oss. Foss. v. 32, t. 1. f. 8, & 15 t. 2. f. 4.

C. Cuvieri, Leach, Zool. Misc. ii. 102, t.

Alligator Lucius, Dum. & Bibr. Erp. Gén. iii. 75, t. 25, 26.

Hab. North America. Carolina (*Catesby*).

There are two varieties (?); or, it may be, one sex has the face longer in proportion to the width than the other.

XXXVI.—On *Additions to the Madeiran Coleoptera*.

By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 293.]

Fam. Curculionidæ.

Genus LIXUS.

Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth. ii. 498 (1775).

6. *Lixus anguinus*?, Linn.

L. angusto-elongatus, subcylindricus, subnitidus, pube cinereo-albida demissa minuta parce tectus et linea marginali nivea ornatus; rostro longiusculo, minute inæqualiter punctulato, postice subcarinato; prothorace minutissime punctulato necnon profunde et remote varioloso, in disco linea albidiore utrinque ornato; elytris apice singulatim acuminatis sed vix dehiscentibus, sat profunde striato-punctatis, obsolete albido lineatis.

Long. corp. lin. 6.

Habitat prope urbem Funchalensem, a Dom. Wolff nuper lectus.

Curculio anguinus?, Linn., Syst. Nat. i. ii. 610 (1767).

L. rather smaller and narrower than the *L. Cheiranthi*, less densely clothed with a minute ashy pubescence, but (like that species) ornamented with a broad paler line along its sides; also less opaque. *Rostrum* rather longer and slenderer than that of *L. Cheiranthi*; also a little more curved, subcarinated posteriorly, very minutely punctulated, and with rather larger punctures intermixed. *Prothorax* much more deeply and remotely punctured, the punctures (or varioles) being, *on the disk*, enormous and subconfluent; the spaces between them very minutely punctulated; ornamented on either side of its disk with a broad but indistinct paler line. *Elytra* gradually a little narrowed behind, and with the extreme apex of each more produced or

acuminated, but scarcely divergent; somewhat deeply striate-(or perhaps rather seriate-) punctate, and apparently ornamented with a few indistinct paler lines. *Legs* robust; the tibial hook rather less developed than in the *L. Cheiranthi*. *Antennæ* picescent at their base.

The single specimen of *Lixus* from which the above description has been compiled was communicated two months ago by Mr. Bewicke, who obtained it from the collection of a German entomologist, Dr. Wolff, by whom it was captured, during the past winter, near Funchal. Being, unfortunately, unique and in a rubbed condition, it is next to impossible to decide for certain whether it be referable positively to the *L. anguinus* of Mediterranean latitudes, though the generality of its characters are so very similar, apparently, to those of that insect, that I think it would scarcely be safe to treat it as distinct. At the same time, however, I cannot but admit that in the almost *undivarcating* apices of its elytra it does not quite accord with types of the *L. anguinus* now before me, but agrees better with the *diagnosis* of the *L. anguiculus* from Southern Europe. Nevertheless I think that its other features, particularly of coloration, will hardly admit of its being identified with the latter.

From the *L. Cheiranthi* (the only *Madeiran* species with which it could possibly be confounded) it is abundantly different, being not merely (judging from the unique example) a little smaller and relatively narrower, but also less densely clothed with minute cinereous pubescence, and moreover less *evenly* so, there being evident traces of paler longitudinal lines, both on its elytra (which are much more produced, separately, at their apices) and on either side of the disk of its pronotum. Its rostrum, too, is a little longer and slenderer, and subcarinated posteriorly; its prothoracic punctures are very much larger and more remote (the central ones particularly being enormous and subconfluent, so as to take the form of varioles); and its tibial hooks are less developed.

In the event of its being an undescribed species (which, however, is scarcely likely), I would propose for it the trivial name of *Wolffii*.

GENUS LAPAROCERUS.

Schönherr, Gen. et Spec. Curc. ii. 530 (1834).

7. *Laparocerus undulatus*, n. sp.

L. subgracilis, niger, pube brevi demissa viridi-cinerea parce variegatus sed pilis superadditis fere carens; capite vix sculpturato, oculis ovalibus prominentibus, rostro longiusculo subgracili apicem versus sensim dilatato; prothorace parce et profunde punctato, obsolete carinato, in disco postico leviter bi-impresso; elytris pro-

funde punctato-striatis, obsolete undulato-inæqualibus; antennis ferrugineis, elongatis, gracillimis, articulo secundo tertio sensim longiore.

Mas pedibus robustis; tibiis longissime pilosis, anticis ad apicem valde et subito incurvis, posticis apicem versus facile dilatatis, intus pone medium usque ad apicem late emarginatis, angulo interno angulato-exstante, externo rotundato valde setuloso; tarsis latis.

Fœm. adhuc latet.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in montibus Maderæ, a meipso olim captus.

L. rather narrow, elongate-ovate, black, sparingly variegated with an exceedingly minute, decumbent, greenish-cinereous or opaline pubescence, but almost free from additional erect hairs. *Head* nearly unsculptured, with the rostrum, however, slightly rugulose and also rather long and narrow, though perceptibly widened at its apex; *eyes* oval and prominent. *Prothorax* very deeply and sparingly punctured, most obsoletely keeled, and unequal or bifoveolated on its hinder disk. *Elytra* deeply punctate-striate, and with the interstices rather undulated. *Antennæ* long, slender, and ferruginous; the *scape* nearly straight, very slender at the base and very suddenly thickened at its apex, where it is somewhat darker; *funiculus* with the first joint extremely long, being perceptibly longer than the second.

Male with the *legs* thick and robust: the *tibiæ* with extremely long pile internally, and the *anterior pair* greatly and suddenly incurved at their apex; the *hinder pair* gradually dilated, but scooped-out internally from a little beyond the middle to the inner apical angle, which is anguliform and prominent; the outer angle densely setose and slightly rounded or obtuse (not being prominent): the *tarsi* broad.

Female as yet undetected.

The *excessively slender* scape of this insect, which is suddenly clubbed at its extreme tip (instead of being gradually thickened), will immediately assign it to *Laparocerus* rather than to *Atlantis*; whilst its comparatively elongate, anteriorly subdilated rostrum, narrowish outline, and somewhat undulated interstices point to the *L. clavatus* (which in my 'Ins. Mad.' I had regarded, wrongly, as an *aberrant Atlantis*) as its nearest ally. Specifically, however, it is abundantly distinct from that insect, being not merely larger and of a different colour (its legs being dark instead of testaceous, and its pubescence more or less opal or greenish-cinereous instead of golden-brown), but also having its head and rostrum nearly unsculptured, its eyes a little larger, more oval, and less prominent, its prothorax very much more deeply and sparingly punctured, and more unequal (or bi-

impressed) on the hinder disk, and with the first joint of its funiculus perceptibly longer than the second. Judging from the single specimen now before me, its sexual characters are likewise different from those of *L. clavatus*; for, although I cannot vouch for the female, the male has its legs considerably more robust, with the tibiæ more pilose and the feet decidedly broader at their base. Its posterior tibiæ, also, are not only wider but broadly scooped-out internally from nearly the middle point to the terminal angle, which last is extremely prominent*.

The unique example (a male) from which the above description has been drawn out I detected lately amongst a quantity of the *Atlantis lamellipes* which I had placed aside in a pill-box, and which were captured by myself several years ago in the lofty elevations of Madeira, principally at the Fanal.

GENUS CÆNOPSIS.

Bach, Käfer-Fauna, 268 (1854).

Genus *Trachyphlæo* affinitate proximum et facie habituque generali omnino similis, sed *capite* supra et utrinque dense longitudinaliter striguloso; *rostro* brevioris, *scrobe* brevi sursum curvato; *oculis* paulo magis prominulis: *antennis* pone medium scrobis insertis, longioribus, minus incrassatis (sc. *scapo* longiore graciliore versus basin magis flexuoso, *funiculi* articulis inter se laxioribus, 1^{mo} et 2^{do} paulo longioribus, illo minus incrassato): *tibiis* simplicibus (*i. e.* ad apicem externum haud spinosis) et *tarsorum unguiculis* magis approximatis (basi minus distantibus).

This genus (which is identical with *Cataphorticus* of Jacq. Duval) is closely allied to *Trachyphlæus*, with which, indeed, until lately its members have been associated. It differs merely in having the upper surface and sides of its head densely longitudinally strigulose (a peculiarity of sculpture, however, which is, of course, only perceptible when the scales are removed); in its rostrum being shorter, with the lateral scrobs consequently more abbreviated (and likewise more *curved upwards*), and with the eyes a trifle more prominent; in its antennæ (which are implanted rather *behind* the middle of its short scrobs, and therefore nearer to either eye) being rather longer and less incrassated, the funiculus-joints being *laxer inter se*, and the first and second of them more perceptibly elongated (though the former is less evidently thickened than is the case in *Trachyphlæus*); in its

* In some respects it approaches nearer to the *L. morio*; but, apart from numerous other characters, its *much narrower* and apically-subdilated rostrum, in conjunction with its less globose, more uneven, and much more deeply and sparingly punctured prothorax, its more coarsely punctured elytral striæ, and the totally different structure of its hinder male tibiæ, will at once distinguish it from that insect.

tibiæ being simple (or unarmed with additional spines) towards their outer apex; and in its tarsal claws being set more closely together.

8. *Cænopsis Waltoni*, Schönh.

C. ovatus, niger, fusco-cinereo squamosus et setis rigidis longiusculis dense obsitus; capite postice longitudinaliter strigoso, rostro brevi, oculis prominulis; prothorace densissime ruguloso-punctato; elytris profunde striato-punctatis, punctis magnis; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis squamosis, illis versus basin scrobis (mox ante oculos) insertis, his breviusculis, tibiis ad apicem simplicibus (haud spinuloso-terminatis).

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Maderam: in montibus supra urbem Funchalensem exemplar unicum sub lapide cepit Dom. Bewicke.

Trachyphlæus Waltoni, Schönh., Gen. et Spec. Curc. vii. 115 (1843).

C. ovate, black, densely clothed with brownish-cinereous scales and studded with long and erect setæ. *Head* closely longitudinally strigulose behind, with the *eyes* rounded and rather prominent, and with the *rostrum* short; the last with the lateral *scrobs* likewise short and curved upwards to the upper margin of the eye, and with the antennæ implanted into it near its base. *Prothorax* very densely punctured, the punctures being rather small and more or less confluent. *Elytra* deeply striate-punctate, the punctures being extremely large. *Antennæ* and *legs* ferruginous, but squamose: the *former* relatively longer and slenderer than those of the *Trachyphlæus scaber*, and with their scape more flexuose at the base; the *latter* rather short, with the tibiæ simple at their extreme apices—not being fringed with, or terminated by, minute spinules.

A single specimen has lately been communicated by Mr. Bewicke (by whom it was captured at the Mount, above Funchal), which appears to me to agree precisely with my British examples of the *C. Waltoni*—possessing the longitudinal frontal strigæ, the abbreviated rostrum, the enormous elytral punctures, and the numerous other features which distinguish that insect; and I think it far from unlikely, therefore, that it may have been imported accidentally into Madeira through the medium of the English residents, who have long been in the habit of bringing boxes of plants, at intervals, from our own country, in order to replenish their gardens with the familiar forms of more northern latitudes. And, indeed, so long as such is the case, it seems impossible to foretell the amount of additions which may and *must* accumulate to the fauna in the course of every few years, though happily it is not difficult, when studied *in situ*, to draw the line of demarcation, in at all events a general way, between that portion of the Coleopterous population which is truly indi-

genous and that which owes its presence to chance agencies from without. Whether introduced, however, or not (for it is, of course, impossible to decide this point *for certain* on the evidence afforded by a solitary individual), it is clear that the species must be admitted into our Catalogue; for even if it be not originally Madeiran, it has in all probability, at the least, become naturalized in the island. The unique example described above has been presented by Mr. Bewicke to the collection of the British Museum.

In order to draw attention to its distinctions from the *Trachyphlæus scaber*, to which, *primâ facie*, it is of course a good deal allied, I may just repeat that it not only wants the minute spines which fringe the apices of the tibiæ in that insect, but that it is likewise altogether smaller and has its setæ denser and longer; that its rostrum is much more abbreviated and with the lateral *scrobs* consequently shorter (being also *curved upwards*, to the upper margin of the eye, instead of downwards to the *middle* of it); that its eyes are more prominent and its antennæ longer and slenderer, with their scape more flexuose at the base, and implanted *towards the base* of the *scrobs* instead of towards its apex; that its forehead, when denuded of its scales, will be seen to be longitudinally strigulose; that its prothorax is more regularly and closely punctured; and that its elytra have the punctures of their striæ very much larger.

Fam. Halticidæ.

Genus LONGITARSUS.

Latreille, Fam. Nat. des Ins. 405 [script. *Longitarse*] (1825).

9. *Longitarsus*, n. sp.

Habitat Maderam, a Dom. Anderson detectus.

I merely record here the *existence* of a new and insignificant *Longitarsus*, to be added to the list, because my friend M. E. Allard, of Paris, who has paid such great attention to the *Halticidæ*, and to whom we are indebted for the best monograph of the family which has yet been published, is desirous of including it in a supplemental memoir which he is preparing. Although, therefore, I drew out a careful description of it before sending it to Paris, I nevertheless abstain from inserting it in this paper, and will simply call attention to the fact that its discovery is due to Mr. F. A. Anderson, who brushed three or four specimens of it (as I am informed by Mr. Bewicke) from off grass immediately outside the gate which leads into the grounds of the Palheiro, on the mountains to the eastward of Funchal. One of these examples, which has been transmitted to me by Mr. Bewicke, has

been presented by Mr. Anderson to the collection of the British Museum.

Although purposely omitting (for the reason above referred to) its diagnosis, I may briefly state that, according to a communication now before me from M. Allard, the species in question is about "the same size and form as the *L. obliteratus*, Rosenh., but is darker and more shining, with the punctation of its prothorax and elytra much finer, and with its antennal joints considerably shorter." M. Allard then adds: "It has equally an analogy with the *L. parvulus*, Gyll.; but this last has its shoulders wider and more prominent, and its punctures a little too subtle and *not* disposed in rows at the base and towards the suture of its elytra."

Fam. Coccinellidæ.

Genus COCCINELLA.

Linnæus, Syst. Nat. edit. 1 [script. *Coccionella*] (1735).

10. *Coccinella Andersoni*, n. sp.

C. rotundato-ovalis, nitida, levissime punctulata; capite rufescenti-lurido, in fronte vix flavescentiore; prothorace antice et ad latera (rotundata) subpellucide marginato, apice truncato (angulis anticis haud porrectis), luride subflavescenti-rufo, ad utrumque latus necnon in maculis duabus basalibus parvis dilute flavo; elytris marginatis, margine circa humeros (valde rotundatos) versus scutellum continuato sed longe ante scutellum abrupte terminato, luride subflavescenti-rufis sed maculis maximis confluentibus dilute flavis marmoratis; antennis pedibusque infuscato-testaceis, illis tarsisque ad apices paulo obscurioribus.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{5}{4}$.

Habitat Maderam: ad flores pinorum supra Funchal primus deprehensit Dom. Anderson, cujus in honorem nomen triviale proposui.

C. roundish-oval, shining (but not highly polished), and most lightly and minutely punctulated. *Head* of a dull lurid yellowish red, and a little more diluted (though scarcely spotted) on the forehead. *Prothorax* much rounded at the sides, with its extreme lateral and anterior edges subpellucid, truncated in front (its anterior angles not being at all porrected); of a dull lurid yellowish red, but with each side (except a small, ill-defined, cloudy enclosed spot) broadly lurid yellow, and two obscure nearly confluent patches of the same colour resting on the centre of its extreme base. *Elytra* distinctly margined, the margin being carried forward to about midway between the shoulders (which are much rounded-off) and the scutellum, at which point it terminates abruptly; of the same dull lurid yellowish red as the prothorax, but ornamented with equally dull lurid-yellow,

immense, more or less confluent spots, of which two large ones join each other at the extreme base (behind the scutellum), whilst those immediately behind coalesce so as to form an oblique ante-medial zigzag fascia, reaching from either shoulder to about the middle of the suture; then follows a longitudinal patch on the outer posterior disk, and then a larger one (near the suture) behind it, both of which merge into a marginal one; after which there is a small rounded spot at the apex itself. *Antennæ* and *legs* brownish-testaceous: the *former* rather slender, with their club (which is a little darker) only slightly enlarged; the *latter* robust, with the outer edge of their tibiæ and the apical joint of their tarsi infuscated.

Referring to this interesting addition to the Madeiran fauna, Mr. Bewicke has transmitted to me the following note:—"Mr. Anderson captured the first, from off a clump of Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*) to the south of S. Antonio church, about two miles from Funchal. I think this was taken in May. A few days afterwards I obtained four more—two from off the same trees as Mr. Anderson's, and two from off others of the same species about half a mile distant—below S. Martinho. On a subsequent day I met with four more, on trees in the same district; and I have recently found one in Mr. Grimes's garden, on the Saltos road, above Funchal. It is only on trees *in flower* that I have hitherto observed them; but I failed in detecting any *Aphides* on which they might feed."

Fam. Helopidæ.

Genus HELOPS.

Fabricius, Syst. Ent. 257 (1775).

11. *Helops arboricola*, n. sp.

H. subcylindrico-oblongus, ater, subopacus; capite prothoraceque confertissime punctulatis (punctis subconfluentibus), hoc longiusculo, utrinque versus basin plus minus valde sinuato, angulis posticis plus minus acutis; elytris subparallelis, densissime et minute granulatis (granulis versus suturam obsoletis), crenato-striatis, interstitiis tuberculis parvis remotis longitudinaliter obsitis; antennis pedibusque elongatis.

Long. corp. lin. 7.

Habitat in intermediis Maderæ, sub cortice arborum laxo emortuo a Dom. Bewicke captus.

Helops arboricola, Bewicke, in litt.

H. subcylindrical-oblong, black, and subopaque. *Head* and *prothorax* most densely punctulated, the punctures being subconfluent and a little coarser on the former than on the latter; the *latter* rather elongate, with the anterior angles somewhat

porrected and acute, very finely margined both laterally and behind, and more or less scooped-out (sometimes very deeply so) on either side towards the basal angles, which are consequently more or less prominent or acute. *Elytra* almost parallel at the sides (at any rate in the males), most densely and minutely granulated (the granules, however, being almost obsolete towards the suture), crenate-striated, the interstices with a row of minute tubercles down each, which are obsolete near the suture and in front. *Antennæ* and *legs* long; the *former* (especially towards the extremity) and the *tarsi* of the latter somewhat fuscous.

The present large *Helops*, the discovery of which is due to Mr. Bewicke, is well distinguished from all the other Madeiran species by its elongate parallel outline (at all events in the male sex); by its most closely punctured head and prothorax, the latter of which is relatively longer, and with the anterior angles more porrected, than is the case in either *H. Vulcanus* or *H. confertus*, and also more scooped-out on either side towards the base, which causes the posterior angles to be more or less prominent or acute; and by its very densely and minutely granulated elytra, the interstices of which have a row of small but well-defined tubercles down each (though both granules and tubercles are nearly obsolete towards the suture, particularly in front).

The *H. arboricola* is altogether narrower and more cylindrical than *H. Vulcanus*, and its prothorax is relatively longer and less convex; nevertheless in actual *length* it almost equals that insect. Its habits, however, are quite different; for whilst *H. Vulcanus* is a maritime species, occurring beneath stones and in fissures of exposed rocks towards the coast, *H. arboricola* is found (like *H. confertus*) under the bark of trees in subsylvan spots of intermediate elevations. Under such circumstances a single specimen was captured, first, by Mr. Bewicke, during the spring of 1861, high up in the Ribeira de S. Luzia; and in April of the present year he again met with the species, in another but very similar locality—in the Vasco Gil ravine. Referring to this circumstance, in a letter lately received from him, Mr. Bewicke remarks as follows:—"I took one a short time ago, in a tree, up the Vasco Gil ravine; Senhor Moniz and I subsequently spent a day there and searched the whole vicinity, but found nothing until we came to the original tree, where we obtained three or four more. They were all of them beneath bark, at a considerable height (about 10 or 12 feet) from the ground. The *H. confertus* was very abundant in that tree, as well as in most of the others; and it is perhaps worthy of note that the tree was in a very similar position to the one (in the Rib. de S. Luzia) in which I took the insect last year—namely,

in an old river-bed, and at about the same elevation above the sea." One of these latter specimens, from the Vasco Gil ravine, has been presented by Mr. Bewicke to the collection of the British Museum, and another to the Madeiran cabinet at Oxford.

Fam. Staphylinidæ.

Genus PLATYSTHETUS.

Mannerheim, Brachel. 46 (1831).

12. *Platysthetus cornutus*.

P. niger, nitidus; capite subconvexo, punctato; prothorace elytris-que distinctius alutaceis sed levius (sc. levissime) et parcius punctulatis; antennis subgracilibus; tarsis testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat prope urbem Funchalensem, specimen unicum cepit Dom. Anderson.

Oxytelus cornutus, Grav., Col. Micropt. 109 (1802).

Platysthetus cornutus, Erichs., Gen. et Spec. Staph. 782 (1839).

P. black and shining. Head rather convex, or at all events with the forehead not excavated between the antennæ, lightly punctured, and with a fine but abbreviated channel in the centre behind. *Prothorax* and *elytra* more coarsely alutaceous, but with the punctules smaller, finer, and more remote than those on the head, being, in fact, on the latter almost obsolete: the former with a deep central channel; the latter apparently undiluted in hue, being concolorous with the rest of the surface. *Antennæ* rather slender. *Tibiæ* somewhat picceous; *tarsi* testaceous.

The single specimen from which the above description has been compiled does not appear to differ sufficiently from the common European *P. cornutus* (which I have taken plentifully at the Canaries) to warrant its being treated as distinct. Nevertheless, since it is unfortunately a female one, I am unable to say whether the clypeus of the male sex would afford any character of specific signification. True it is that its elytra are concolorous with the rest of the surface (instead of being more or less testaceous or diluted on the inner disk of each, as is ordinarily the case), but Erichson expressly mentions that (as in examples he had examined from Syria) the elytra are sometimes altogether black. Its other features seem to agree sufficiently well with the corresponding ones of the *P. cornutus*, amongst which its comparatively convex (or unexcavated) forehead, its rather slender antennæ, its alutaceous surface, and the fineness of its punctation may be particularly noticed. The individual described from was taken near Funchal by Mr. F. A. Anderson,

who has kindly presented it to the collection of the British Museum.

In my paper on "Additions to the Madeiran Coleoptera" published in the August number of the 'Ann. of Nat. Hist.' for last year, I stated that the species detected in the group up to that date amounted to 646. I have therefore merely to remark that the twelve here enumerated (four of which were first detected by Mr. Bewicke, four by Mr. Anderson, two by Senhor Moniz, one by Dr. Wolff, and one by myself) will raise the number to 658.

The few following notes may be conveniently inserted here:—

1. *Ptinella aptera* (Ann. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. viii. 101).—The little insect (detected in Madeira by Mr. Bewicke) which I cited in my last year's paper of "Additions," under the name of "*Ptinella aptera*, Guérin," appears to be the *ratisbonensis*, Gillm., and not the *aptera*. The mistake arose through the Rev. A. Matthews (who identified the species for me, whilst correcting the nomenclature of the British *Trichopterygidæ*) having had a wrong type communicated from Paris. It appears to him, however (and, I may add, to me also) to be coincident specifically with the English examples with which he originally compared it,—the only difference being that those examples are referable, as he believes, to the *P. ratisbonensis*, instead of to the *aptera*. Its synonymy, therefore, will stand thus:—

Trichopteryx ratisbonensis, Gillm., Sturm's Deutschl. Fauna, xvii. (1845).
Ptinella ratisbonensis, Matthews, Zoologist, 8058 (1862).

2. *Saprinus metallicus* (Ins. Mad. 217).—I find that this insect, which I have taken abundantly from beneath *rejectamenta* on the sea-beach of Porto Santo, is *not* the *metallicus* of Herbst, as I had imagined. From specimens which I sent to De Marseul for comparison, four years ago, and which have but lately been returned, the species appears to be referable to the *apricarius* of Erichson—an insect which is recorded from Spain, Corsica, Sicily, Algeria, and Egypt. Its synonymy will consequently stand thus:—

Saprinus apricarius, Erichs., in Jahrb. 194 (1834).

— — —, De Mars., Mon. des Hist. 725. 158 (1855).

— *metallicus*, Woll. [nec Herbst], Ins. Mad. 217 (1854).

— — —, Id., Cat. Mad. Col. 75 (1857).

3. *Enneadesmus barbatus* (Ann. Nat. Hist. 3 ser. v. 359).—This must be quoted as the *Xylopertha barbata*, since it appears that the *Xyloperthæ* have, after all, but nine joints to their antennæ, and not ten as has usually been supposed. Consequently Mul-

sant's genus *Enneadesmus*, which was separated from *Xylopertha* solely on account of the former character, has to be suppressed.

4. *Tychius albosquamosus* (Ins. Mad. 345).—Having had occasion lately to re-examine with greater care the unique specimen of this insect which was captured on the Deserta Grande during May of 1850, and to compare it with examples from the Canaries, I believe that it is not a *Tychius* at all, but should be referred to the genus *Smicronyx* of Schönherr. It appears identical with a small Curculionid which I took, four years ago, in the intermediate elevations of Teneriffe, and which must consequently be quoted as the *Smicronyx albosquamosus*. Apart from minuter distinctions, *Smicronyx* may be known from *Tychius* by its more sunken eyes, and by its claws being approximated at their base, whereas in the latter they are not only distant, but are even furnished with a little intermediate appendage. The species are, on the average, somewhat smaller and less scaly than the *Tychii*; their prothorax is much more finely, and not so thickly, punctured; their elytral striæ are less decidedly crenulated, being often quite simple; and the spine at the inner apex of their tibiæ is a trifle more developed, whilst even the outer angle also is rather more prominent and spinulose. The unique Desertan example, now in the British Museum, being in exceedingly bad condition, from its having been taken dead and mutilated, it is much to be hoped that fresh specimens may ere long be brought to light, through the indefatigable researches of Mr. Bewicke, whose success amongst the minute Coleoptera of the Madeiran islands has been so remarkable.

5. *Atlantis clavatus* (Ins. Mad. 363).—For the reasons stated above, under the *Laparocerus undulatus*, I believe that this insect will be better referred to *Laparocerus* than to *Atlantis*. It should therefore be cited as the *Laparocerus clavatus*.

6. *Helops*.—According to information which I have received lately from Dr. Schaum, who has had occasion to examine critically certain types of the *Heteromera* in the collection of the late Dr. Germar, the names of no less than three of the Madeiran *Helopes* will, in right of priority, have to be changed, the species having apparently been described by Küster in 1850, *i. e.* four years previous to the publication of my 'Ins. Mad.' Assuming therefore Dr. Schaum's identification to be correct, for the *H. confertus*, Woll., we must read *asper*, Küst.; for the *H. Pluto*, Woll., *gagatinus*, Küst.; and for the *H. cinnamomeus*, Woll., *graniger*, Küst. It appears that "the *asper* was described as a Madeiran insect, but that the other two are stated erroneously to come from Portugal."